

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 29TH, 1895.

NUMBER 44

WILSON, SONS & CO.

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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

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A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr"
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Tugboats always ready for service.

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Water supplied on short notice.

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The best material used and all work guaranteed.

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Works: ARDREY, Ayrshire } Scotland
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Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazine,
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All information concerning the above can be had on
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Watson Ritchie & Co.

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Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda. — For
the last 12 years I have been suffering
greatly from an atonic dyspepsia and have
tried all kinds of remedies, but without
satisfactory result.
At last I remembered your NECTAN-
DRA AMARA pills, which I have been
using since with the best results, which
I declare for the benefit of all who suffer
from that complaint.

Bom Jardim dos Colom, 10th September
1895. — Adolpho Cordeiro do Couto, Plan-
ter.

A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

M. M. COULON & Co.

This establishment, the only one of its kind
in Rio de Janeiro carries always a large
stock of best English-made underwear
for Gentlemen and children.
Makes a speciality of shirts and drawers to
order, most carefully made and
with promptness.

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Corner of Rua do Gonçalves Dias.

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Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Vis-
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G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

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CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Esplanado da Velha. Morn-
ing service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service
during cool season according to notice. Holy communion
after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and
on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning ser-
vice, or at other times by special arrangement.

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Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do
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services: Tuesdays, 7.30 p.m. Portuguese
services: at 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sun-
days; 1.30 p.m. Wednesdays.—Rua Rickuelo N. 108,
20 p.m. Thursdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA
COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. e
Fabrica Caloca, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev
A. J. MELLO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7
p.m. Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.
ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 25.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and
7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga
de S. Joaquim, No. 729.—Divine service
on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11
a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5
afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.45 p.m. on Wednesdays.
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederik Elenstohr, German Physi-
cian, Office 78, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours
from 11 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, espe-
cially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine,
Office 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p.m. Resi-
dence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

PROFESSIONAL NURSE.

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Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96
Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-
ENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the
Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,
Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from 10 a.m. to
6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—
35, rua da Saúde, 1st floor; HENRY BRANDSTADT, Mis-
sioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc. also of
left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission
or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—From all accounts Chili is practically drifting
into a state of anarchy. The political leaders are
unable to work together, even those of the same
party, and the business situation has become most
critical. Failures in business are of daily occur-
rence. The outcome will either be revolution, or a
dictatorship.

—Telegrams from Santiago, Chili, announce
that Dr. Osvaldo Rengifo failed to secure enough
support to enable him to organize a cabinet, and
President Momi then called upon Sr. MacIver, the
radical leader, to assume that responsibility. Ac-
cording to the latest telegrams this gentleman is
also meeting with great difficulties. The political
situation in Chili is considered highly critical.

PRO CUBA.

We have commented before on the singular
analogy with which the Cuban revolution has been
regarded in the River Plate, although the revolu-
tionists are only following the course taken by
these republics three-quarters of a century ago,
in endeavoring to free themselves from an oppres-
sive and unprogressive domination. The Spanish
organs here have been allowed to exercise a
vehement and even violent propaganda against
the Cubans, subscriptions have been raised and
volunteers collected on behalf of Spain, but hardly

a voice has been lifted on the other side of the
question nor an expression of sympathy made
with a people who are making such a brave and
determined fight for their independence and
liberty, and are showing themselves a match for
all the forces of Spain. In fact the first note of
sympathy on this continent, outside the English
papers, was that conveyed in a recent telegram
from Venezuela, where a public meeting had been
held in favor of the Cubans and of their recog-
nition as belligerents. Apart from other reasons
for sympathy, common humanity begins to cry
out in favor of steps for shortening a protracted
struggle, carried on with exceptional fierceness,
and in which thousands of lives are being sacri-
ficed and two countries impoverished. The time
has passed when a desire for independence on the
part of any people can be regarded as a crime to
be punished by bloody extermination. The Cu-
bans, whether right or wrong, have so far gained
their point that Spain has been unable to carry
out her boast of crushing the revolution in its
birth, and therefore the time has arrived for the
recognition of the revolutionists as belligerents, or
better still, for the settlement of the dispute by
arbitration without further barbarous bloodshed.

However, we are glad to say that the local
apathy has at last been broken, and the political
association known as the "Club Rivera" has
taken the initiative in holding a meeting in favor
of the Cubans. This took place on Thursday
evening, when various resolutions were passed in
favor of the revolutionists, amongst others one to
initiate a press propaganda on their behalf.
We have no hesitation in applauding this initia-
tive of the Club Rivera, and hasten to assure it of
our sympathy with its objects. —Montevideo Times,
Oct. 22.

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.

It begins to look as if the confederation of the
republics of Central America, proposed along
different lines ten years ago by President Barrios
of Guatemala, were soon to become an accomplished
fact. At any rate, three of the five republics,
Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador, have already,
through their respective chief-executives, come to a
provisional agreement for the establishment of the
contemplated union. Guatemala, to be sure, and
Costa Rica, have not yet seen their way to
joining the confederation; but, as the provisional
agreement, or "treaty of Amalgu," as it is more
generally known from the place where the three
presidents met and signed the treaty in July, has
left an easy entrance into the confederation for
the two states, and as the interests of all the five
republics look directly to closer union with each
other, the probabilities are strong that it will not be
long before "The republic of Central America"
is consummated.

Jose D. Gomez, of Nicaragua, who has taken a
leading part in bringing the republics together, and
who was really the author of the provisional
agreement of the three states, is at the present time
in New York; and he has given the metropolitan
papers very interesting particulars as to the objects
and prospects of the confederation. The union
that is in contemplation, Sr. Gomez says, is
only for the purpose of diplomatic relations, pro-
tection against foreign powers, and the prevention
of domestic disturbances, each republic to fully
maintain her existing autonomy in all matters
appertaining to internal administration.

Under the proposed confederation there is to be
a diet consisting of delegates from the three
ultimately from the five) republics, who are to
hold office for three years, and are to hold their
sessions in the three republics in rotation.
The dates of this diet are to be strictly confined to
acting upon issues of a general nature affecting the
common welfare, but the diet is not on any ac-
count, as already said, to interfere in the internal
affairs of any of the states save in the case of
threatened revolution when they are to use their
moral influence in favor of peace.

It will thus be seen that the contemplated union
of the five independent states is not intended, and
is not going to consolidate the five republics into
one great "republic of Central America," accord-
ing to our ideas of a consolidated republic. Although
the present intention is that ultimately it will be
called by the imposing title of "The Republic
of Central America," the union of the republics
is only to be a league, pure and simple, in which
the five states shall all be represented for their mutual
benefit; the two main purposes being, (1) protec-
tion against foreign force, and (2) to guarantee
peace throughout their several dominions and
thereby attract capital and immigration. A pro-
vision in the proposed act of union is very highly
complimentary to the United States; it requires
that questions too difficult for the diet to handle
with success shall be referred to arbitration, and
that the arbiters, by preference, shall be the United
States government.

If only such a union of the five republics were
effected as would preclude the possibility of the
perpetual revolutions by which they are all in their
turn devastated and impoverished, an immense gain
would be made by them all; and improvements
such as railway building, etc., would soon be in-
augurated that would give these 13,000,000 or
14,000,000 of Central Americans quite a different
destiny from that which they live under at present.
May the union be soon and happily completed.
—N. O. Times-Democrat.

ENGLISH shippers are taking an unfavorable at-
titude towards the Kiel canal. It is most probable
that Germany has to do with a firm ring of in-
terested parties formed to boycott the canal, and thus
to obtain a reduction in the canal dues which would
mean further profit for the English carrying trade
at German expense. It would therefore be well to
await quietly further developments in the receipts
of the canal, and to get advantages to Germany,
Dutch and Belgian North Sea ports, until the
English see their way to yield. Any further reduc-
tion of the dues would mean the predominance of
English coal in the Baltic. Germany should not
neglect to make the most out of the English boy-
cott, and to obtain possibly the greatest part of
Russian freight business for German North Sea
ports. —Kuhlow.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
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LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,

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Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.,

GENOA.

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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(Cafés 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Cafés 500.) (Cafés 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... (Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild, Schme, Frankfurt a. M.) and correspondents.
 England..... (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London, Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Heine & Co., Rhein, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, André Neufville & Co., Paris.)
 France..... (Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.)
 Spain..... (Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp, H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano, Genoa, and correspondents.)
 Italy..... (Banca Lisboa & Agores and correspondents.)
 Portugal..... (O. Amstutz & Co., New York, Adenburger, Thalmann & Co., New York.)
 United States..... (L. B. Superielle, Montevideo, Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres, Banco Alemann Transatlantico, do.)
 Uruguay..... (L. B. Superielle, Montevideo.)
 Argentina..... (Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres, Banco Alemann Transatlantico, do.)
 And any other countries.
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
 Krah-Petersen,
 Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

Authorized by Decree No. 59, of 17th October, 1895.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 900,000

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Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:
 JOCKLYN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.
 CASSIDY, Frank.—Employee of Mr. John Crew, stevedore, sometime during 1894. Information required as to his whereabouts.

DONFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Santa Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.
 Rio de Janeiro, October 1, 1895.

Continued from our last.

OLD TIMES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

One hundred and forty miles beyond Yujui, they reached the highest ridge of the Cordilleras. This is the favorite haunt of several kinds of wild animals, but particularly of llamas and vicuñas. In these mountains are found veins of quartz, containing gold, copper ore, lead ore, and iron, the terminations of which appear in many places on the surface of the ground. Near an Indian town, called Mojós, there was a stratum of rich magnetical iron-sand, from which particles of gold of considerable size were sometimes obtained by washing.

After having passed a lofty mountain, the travellers descended towards a torrent, which they were obliged to cross more than fifty times during one day. In a hot spring, near Caiza, they found some small pieces of sulphur, and a kind of clay full of crystals of alum.

The road from Caiza to Potosi was the worst and most fatiguing of any over which the travellers had yet passed. They were exposed to heavy rain, and were often obliged to wade knee deep in the rivers; and the air was piercingly cold. Twelve miles from Potosi the ridge of the Andes began to decline towards the north, so that one of the rivers now flowed in that direction. The rivers they had lately passed all flowed towards the south.

With respect to the great chain of mountains which stretches from Tucuman to

wards Potosi, Mr. Helms says that until he arrived within eighteen miles of the latter place, most of the valleys produced small trees and bushes, but that, beyond this, they were wholly destitute of wood. On the lofty precipices and declivities nothing grows but patches of green, spongy moss, which serves as food to the llamas and sheep. At Potosi nearly all the wood that is used for fuel is brought from a distance of more than thirty miles, and larger trees, adapted for the timber of buildings, are dragged by men across the mountains. These are so scarce that a piece of timber sixteen inches square and thirty feet long would cost two hundred pounds sterling.

Mr. Helms was greatly astonished to find the highest snow-capped mountains, within nine miles of Potosi, covered with a stratum of granitic stones that had been rounded by the action of water. How, he asks, could these masses of granite have been deposited here, since there is a continual descent to Tucuman, where the ridge of granite ends, and since from Tucuman to Potosi, the mountains consist only of clay-slate? He seems of opinion that they could only have been rolled hither by the general deluge.

The city of Potosi is about one thousand six hundred miles from Buenos Aires, and stands in the midst of one of the most elevated ranges of the Andes, the summits of which are covered with snow.

One of the mountains, at the foot of which the city is built, resembles a sugar-loaf in form, and is nearly eighteen miles in circumference. This mountain is chiefly composed of a yellow clay-slate, full of veins of quartz, in which an abundance of silver ore is found. More than three hundred mines or pits have been worked into it. Mr. Helms here found many different kinds of silver, and he remarks that if skilful men were employed, and proper machinery were used for clearing these mines from water, and in working them, they might be rendered very productive. But in all the operations connected with them, in stamping, sifting, washing, and roasting the ore, and, finally, in obtaining the metal from it, there are so much carelessness, ignorance, and want of skill that a very great proportion of the silver is lost. All the implements of the Indian miner are unwieldy and bad. His hammer, for instance, is a square piece of lead, of twenty pounds weight, and the iron, a foot and a half long, is much too inconmodious. Thick tallow candles, wound round with wool, are used in the mines, and these soon vitiate the air. In the royal mint at Potosi, where from five hundred and fifty to six hundred thousand marks of silver, and about two thousand marks of gold are annually coined, affairs were not at this time better conducted.

Mr. Helms, and the persons by whom he was accompanied, were directed by the governor of Potosi to introduce such improvements as they might consider requisite. They accordingly proceeded to the erection of apparatus and machinery of different kinds, but the total want of timber on the mountains around the place very much retarded their operations. The revenue of the king of Spain, from the mines in the kingdom of La Plata, was estimated at this time to amount annually to about eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, and Mr. Helms remarks that, if the conductors possessed more knowledge and more economy, this revenue might easily be doubled.

Baron Nordenflycht was obliged to reside some time at Potosi to superintend the completion of the machinery for the mines; but Mr. Helms, with most of the Germans, set out for Lima on the 30th of January, 1790.

Twelve miles south of Potosi they passed a hot sulphureous bath, with a boiling spring, and near the bath was a village, whither invalids from Potosi resorted for the recovery of their health. They subsequently passed over mountains of slate, of granite, and of sandstone; and afterwards entered a valley which, with little variation, extended more than six hundred miles to Cusco. A town in this valley, called Oruro, was formerly the residence of wealthy capitalists, who had obtained their riches from the mines in the adjacent mountains. But, during a dreadful insurrection of the Christian Indians of La Plata and Peru, in the year 1779, many of the inhabitants were massacred, and the town was plundered and almost totally destroyed.

The rich town of La Paz, which the travellers next entered, likewise suffered during this revolt; but it had been restored, and now contained about four thousand

houses and twenty thousand inhabitants. Many of the persons who resided at La Paz derived considerable wealth from the culture of the coca, or tea of Paraguay, a greenish acid herb, which is much in request in these parts of America, and which the Indians chew, mixed with lime. This production is as indispensable to them as tobacco is to many persons in Europe.

The mountain, at the foot of which La Paz has been built, is the loftiest in this part of the country, and its summit is covered with everlasting snow. It abounds in rich gold ore, and a considerable quantity of gold is obtained from washing the sand of the torrents. About a century ago, a projecting part of it fell down, and the inhabitants severed from the stone lumps of pure gold, so large as to weigh from two to fifty pounds each. Even at this day large pieces of gold are found in the layers of sand and other deposits washed from the mountain by the rains. In this and many of the adjacent mountains there are also rich veins of silver ore.

About fifty miles beyond La Paz the travellers came to the Lake of Titicaca, the first expanse of fresh water they had hitherto seen in South America. From the time they had left the vicinity of Buenos Aires they had not passed through any country so beautiful or so picturesque as that which bordered this lake. They were delighted with the pleasing alternation of hills and dales, intermixed with the richest meadows imaginable, and depastured by numerous herds of cattle, mules, horses, and sheep. For many successive days they continued to travel along the shore of the lake which, as they were informed, was nearly eighty miles in length. At the north-western extremity of it they were ferried over a river about a hundred and twenty feet broad. The vessel which carried them was an Indian canoe, neatly constructed of a kind of reeds and grass, about an ell and a half in width, and flat like a raft.

From the miserable state of the roads, and from the incessant rains, and dreadful storms of thunder and hail which at this season of the year occur among the mountains of La Plata and Peru, travelling along them is attended with almost inconceivable difficulty, and with innumerable hardships. Most persons at this season prefer travelling along the sea-shore. Here they have a serene sky, and no rain ever falls, but they are exposed to excessive heat, to troublesome vermin, and to dangerous fevers.

As Mr. Helms and his associates proceeded the country became more pleasant, fertile, and populous than it had before been. In one place they passed the broad arm of a river on a kind of flying bridge made of basket-work.

A few days after this they entered the city of Cusco, formerly the capital of Peru, and the residence of the Incas. Cusco, like most of the large cities of Spanish-America, has straight streets, which cross each other at right angles. The population was at this time numerous, but Mr. Helms was unable to obtain a correct statement of the number. A governor and a commander of regular troops and militia resided here. The cathedral was a fine stone building in the modern style, and contained many pictures and rich ornaments.

Although the mountains around Cusco contained rich metallic ores, yet only one person, a Frenchman, was at this time engaged in mining, and, from mismanagement, he had not been very successful. There was one ridge where the metallic veins in many places appeared openly upon the surface.

After the travellers had left Cusco, they reach a village called Cocha-Cajas. Beyond this they ascended one of the loftiest of the Andes, and on the other side descended to a river, which they crossed. For seven hours they were exposed to incessant rain. Truly pitiable (observes Mr. Helms) is the fate of that traveller, who, during the rainy season, is obliged to pursue his journey by such steep and slippery roads, and over such mountains as these. Even the most thoughtless freehinker, who denies the existence of a Providence, would here be obliged to confess that an almighty and benignant power evidently watches over the daring steps of mortals; otherwise both men and beasts must inevitably perish. All this part of the country abounds in veins of gold, silver, and other metallic ores.

* This is a very great mistake. Coca and Paraguay tea are two wholly distinct shrubs.—ED. NEWS.

(To be continued.)



GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

camp companion thus humorously describes a favorite process of smuggling tobacco on frontier. The requisites are—1. Several pieces of tobacco (naturally). 2. Baby's clothes. 3. The head of a black dull. 4. A colored man. 5. The baby's clothes are conveniently rolled round the tobacco, the dull's head is added in the proper place, and the colored woman, posing the fictitious infant to her more or less discomfited husband, boldly walks through the revenue line, exchanging a few wouns of coarse banter with the officers, who are, of course, in the meantime, all the while, as the author says, "in the thick of it." Now, the baby's clothes are getting suspicious of the man, and insist on examining the infant to see if he really consists of black ink and blood which is inadvisable, or of black tobacco which is, — *Chicago Times*, Sept. 26.

—The new minister of war and marine is making a clean sweep of abuses. He has just appointed a committee to examine the books and stores of the commissary of the navy, for it is stated in the decree appointing the committee that a large quantity of stores purchased from Franchini and Co. in April last and duly paid for appear by the books to have been delivered, while, in fact, they have remained in the possession of the sellers, and that actually the government has since again bought and paid for a portion of the same goods! Another instance of mal-administration is afforded by the fact that none of the cavalry regiments have a proper number of horses, and only of them, the 5th, has actually none at all but only 100 mules!—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—It would seem that the headquarters staff of the army have decided to pick out 12 of our most promising young officers and send them to Germany to join the army there with a view to finishing their training. The idea is good. The 12 young men will be picked out soon and sent to Germany early next year. Four of each arm of the service will be sent. The government should send about 100. However, 12 is better than nothing as a beginning.—*Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.* But will this supplementary training be enough? In our opinion the young officer should be picked in a much greater stage—say at three years of age—so that his training might begin at the proper time. An untrained child will generally make an undisciplined man.

—In an official report to the state department at Washington, Minister Buchanan gives the following statistical information in regard to the flour mills of Argentina:—"Some idea of the importance of the milling industry of this country can be gathered from the fact that there are 419 mills, of which 279 are first class, 13 second class and 127 third class. These 419 mills are capable of turning out 1,345,000 tons of first quality flour per annum, for which they would require 2,000,000 tons of wheat. The quality of the Argentine flour is exceedingly good, as in the 1889 Paris exhibition they obtained a grand prize, two gold medals and several silver medals. It now remains to be seen if the millers have sufficient influence to make themselves heard, and thus remedy the defects which are killing a splendid industry."

—General Campos, chief of police, was invited to partake of a large dose of "humane pie" yesterday. He was invited to attend at the ministry of war. On entering, he volubly explained that the reports current of the statements he had made with regard to the minister were unfounded, etc. The minister stopped him short and politely informed him that he wanted no explanations whatever and had merely called him in order to inform him that inasmuch as his position of chief of police was incompatible with those of chief of the 1st brigade of the national guards, and of member of the war committee, he had decided to relieve him entirely of the duties pertaining to it. The chief of police, swallowed the dose with as good a grace as possible and withdrew to digest the "humane pie" at his leisure.—*Times, Buenos Aires, Oct. 19.*

—Dr. Bermejo's latest scheme is one for transporting recalcitrant criminals to Tierra del Fuego, where they are to be set to work in the government sawmill, or in pastoral industries in government lands. We do not know that criminal labor outside of the walls of a prison or the confines of a highway has been found very valuable. At the root of all schemes like this generally lies the desire to get rid of criminals, who are by no means an attempt to subvert other people with the responsibility. We do not know that the honest settlers in Tierra del Fuego, who are a miserably small number compared with those on the Chilean side, will welcome the prospect, but it must be said in justification of ministers in this country that they have never shown the slightest disposition to favor or protect the honest settler in that remote spot.—*Review, Buenos Aires.*

—The figures recently published regarding the Argentine army bear eloquent tribute to the influence of the war scare. The full strength of the army for this year, according to the official estimates, was 11,479 men; for next year this will be raised to 17,362, a truly enormous increase. The accession in power of Sr. Villanueva as war minister, has, however, led in the discovery of enormous leakages; and under his energetic administration means will no doubt be found to correct very much of this. He has already introduced economies amounting to over \$2,000,000, and this, only the way of a beginning; it is sincerely to be hoped that he will remain long enough in his present post to effect the reforms he seems to be necessary; the vested interests are no doubt very strong, and the old régime will not be upset without a struggle, but for the moment we are on the crest of a wave of reform that may carry us far. At any rate the alarmist party will surely be satisfied with the increase of strength which we have noted; certainly none could not have been looked for, and probably less would have sufficed.—*Review, Buenos Aires.*

—The collapse of Dr. Tagle in the Senate on 1st inst. is most amusingly described by our contemporary *El Tiempo* in its issue of 2nd inst., and the name of that Cordobese gentleman should go down to posterity, coupled with that of Senator Pellegrini, as the staunch upholders of the gaucho banking which has flooded the country with little more than worthless paper, and threatened to cure the consequences of their fatal errors on the humorous principle of *similis similibus curantur*, by means of a similar example. Dr. Tagle's financial reasoning is sufficient to show his utter incompetence, and it is most discouraging to commercial men to think that they should be governed financially by men of similar incapacity. Last year the distillers had to pay a tax of 15 cents per litre of alcohol produced, and were allowed to pay in bills of thirty days with a discount of 2 per cent. for cash. This year the tax is doubled, and Dr. Tagle's financial acumen prompts him to declare solemnly in the national senate that, therefore, the discount for cash should be doubled. As a financial non sequitur this would be hard to beat, and even Argentine legislators could not be misled by it and Dr. Tagle was, in vulgar parlance, promptly sat upon.—*Review, Buenos Aires.*

—We learn, with much pleasure, that the Southern railway have increased their annual subscription to the funds of the British Hospital for this year from £50 to £100, presumably in view of the largely increasing work done by this valuable institution. We trust the admirable example thus set by the Southern railway will be followed by other wealthy English corporations, and that we may have the pleasure of recording further increased support to the Hospital funds before the end of the year.—*Times, Buenos Aires.*

—There is no necessity for any extended discussion of the Romero project for the consolidation of the debt, national and provincial. The plan is probably as good as any which has for its object a composition with the creditors of the republic, for this is precisely what it is. The republic confesses that it is insolvent and makes an offer to its creditors which will be accepted, for the simple reason that the creditors know that nothing better can be hoped for. Having confessed that the nation is insolvent, the project proceeds to assume the provincial debts amounting to \$137,261,659 gold which in no sense belong to the nation to pay, so that this assumption is a swindle of those who are creditors of the nation. This part of the project is shamefully dishonest, and gives a character to the entire transaction which is dishonourable to the republic. If a similar case were done by a merchant he would be imprisoned as a swindler and he would deserve to be.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—We have received two numbers of an unpretentious periodical called *Neuquen*, published in Chos-Malal the capital of the Neuquen territory. From the contents of this journal we notice that there is an increased activity in mining, and that a nugget of fifty grammes of gold has been found at the Milla Michio washings, which nugget has, by the way, according to one or two of our colleagues, grown to five hundred grammes during the transit of the story to Buenos Aires. They have had 17 centimetres of snow in the Chos-Malal district, which has apparently caused great improvement in the state of the camps. We shall be interested to see what the dwellers in that distant territory will judge to be the effect of the extension of the Great Southern railway. Will it cause the influx of a great mining population from abroad, such as flowed some of the Western States in the sixties, and if so, what will be the effect upon the country generally and Neuquen in particular? There is no doubt that gold and other minerals abound in our Cordilleras, but the pioneer population necessary for their exploration has not yet arrived. Let us hope that railway extension will bring it, for however rough and lawless in itself, its ultimate effect cannot but be good for Argentina.—*Review, Buenos Aires.*

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 29th, 1895.

It must be clear to the government that the custom-house is the principal source of its revenue, and must continue so for many years to come. We have already spoken of the influence which a protective tariff will exercise on this income, tending to diminish it in direct proportion to the amount of protection afforded to national industries. In addition to this there are other diminishing causes, of which we now wish to speak, and these are to be found in the custom-house itself in the methods employed in the collection of the tax. Whenever the costs of an imported article, not a necessity, become excessive and the formalities attending its introduction become insufferably vexatious, the trade in that article will naturally decline and the revenue derived from it will diminish. From a revenue point of view, therefore, it is desirable to keep the cost of the article within the consumers' reach, and to avoid all restrictions and obstacles which tend to diminish importation. This, we regret to say, is not done in the custom-houses of Brazil. Needless and vexatious restrictions are imposed, arbitrary decisions enforced, and protests are made costly and difficult.

There is no such idea as that of encouraging commerce, the source of all this revenue, nor of protecting the merchant, nor of rendering justice. The animus and practice of the average customs official are those of treating the merchant as a criminal, or as a man engaged in a reprehensible traffic, and of extorting from him all that circumstances will permit. Instead of assisting him, everything is done to annoy him and to diminish his profits. And all this notwithstanding the clear fact that much of the wealth of this country and a very great part of its revenue depends upon commerce! A few of the means employed to harass him will serve to illustrate our meaning. The frequent changes in the tariff tend to confuse classifications and the employment of unsuitable examiners (*conferentes*) affords opportunities for grossly unjust and burdensome decisions, from which all protests are discouraged. This leads to arbitrary classifications and very often to unexpected additions to the duties imposed. In many cases the classifications of yesterday are ignored and reversed, merely to suit the whims of the examiner. The imposition of fines for differences in weight is another fruitful source of complaint, against which protest after protest have been made. It is known that goods absorb moisture while in deposit, but this is made to serve against the importer, and he is fined for what nature and official delays have conspired to do. Most vexations of all, however, are the delays which are encountered in the custom-house. We have now reached that point where the examiners do just what they please. They arrive at half-past ten, eleven or twelve; they smoke and gossip; they go out for coffee, or to attend to private business; they do anything but attend to their regular duties; and then they go away at two o'clock. Our dispatches once carried a dispatch in his pocket for a month waiting an opportunity to get a certain examiner's signature. These men are always out, they hardly do an honest hour's work during the day, and yet so influential are they that no one dares complain. The minister of finance must know that these practices inflict heavy and needless costs upon commerce and must eventually prejudice the revenue. It is neither just nor honorable that these things should go on. They are ruining the port of Santos, they are driving up-country merchants to seek other ports than Rio de Janeiro, they are compelling Rio Grande importers to dispatch their goods in Rio de Janeiro, and they are disorganizing the whole service and discrediting the country.

In a telegram of the 24th, designed to commemorate the 71st anniversary of the independence of Sergipe, Col. Valladão tenders his compliments to the press of Rio de Janeiro, "as one of the most powerful factors in the greatness of Brazil." As one of the dozen, or more, journals of this city arbitrarily and illegally suspended by Col. Valladão in 1893, during the despotic reign of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, we take peculiar pleasure in acknowledging the compliment thus tendered. As the chief of police of the Dictator, Col. Valladão had exceptional opportunities to become acquainted with the press of Rio de Janeiro. That he considers it one of the "most powerful factors in the greatness of Brazil," is of course a little surprising, for in those days the press manifested nothing but weakness, and the colonel's appreciation was artfully concealed. As for the greatness of Brazil, it was then shamefully eclipsed by a vulgar "reign of terror," in which eminent and peaceful citizens were imprisoned and shot, in which private property was seized and destroyed without hope of recompense, in which many newspapers—these "powerful factors" in our national greatness—were suspended by the orders of Col. Valladão himself, and in which all semblance of just and responsible government disappeared for the time. Possibly Col. Valladão is trying a little irony on us; perhaps he wishes us to know how politely sarcastic he can be at our expense. And to show him how fully we appreciate the compliment, we accept it promptly and with pleasure. We were under a cloud in those days, colonel, and we were not able to show just how great and powerful we really are. We do not fight with Mannichers, but with pens—except, of course, when we go out to engage in bloodless duels. We are not celebrated for physical prowess, either. But, in the long run, colonel, we are sure to win the fight. Some of us will fall by the way,

others will prove recreant and desert our ranks, the boys and the soldiers will laugh and jeer at us for our disorderly array and inoffensive looking weapons—but we are in the struggle to stay, my dear sir, and we are sure to win. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine." We shall not only win our victory, but we shall make it a crushing one. We have in our hands the power to make public opinion, to educate public sentiment, to overthrow oppression and injustice, to elevate morals and create new systems, to make history. We are powerful, colonel—"most powerful for the greatness of Brazil." Personally we have suffered insult and heavy loss through your peculiar appreciation of us—but we let that pass. Others will doubtless recognize the wrongs and injustice inflicted upon us, and some may perhaps be even willing to reimburse us for all we have lost; but in the meantime it is sweet to feel that you now appreciate us as you never did before, and that you recognize our strength. The 71st anniversary of Sergipe's independence fills us with many pleasing sensations, colonel, and we cordially join you in complimenting the state over which you preside, without election and by military force; but it is nothing, we assure you, beside the feelings called up by the fact that we are now within a few weeks of the second anniversary of your famous order suspending the publication of this paper "until further orders." And you forgot to give these "further orders," colonel, and somehow we were left out in the cold for one whole year, unable to do one single thing for the "greatness of Brazil," which you seem to have so much at heart! The independence of Sergipe and the suppression of independent newspaper comment, do not harness well together, we fear, but we know that you mean well, and that you recognize our power, so we pass that also. In the time to come, stronger and abler hands will guide the harmless-looking steel nibs which we are now apparently wielding to so little effect, and you can then count upon just weight and measure for the part which you have played in protecting and fostering the "greatness of Brazil." And the record, colonel, notwithstanding your tardy repentance, will be little to your credit. We are truly sorry for it, we must confess, but the responsibility and choice will rest with those who will have a clearer appreciation of what truly concerns the greatness of Brazil than we of the present day can have. And of all the problems they will have to solve, colonel, not one of them will be half as perplexing as this—how you could have had the hardihood to formally and publicly compliment those whom you have so grievously injured!

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 21.—*Senate.*—Senator Coelho Rodrigues introduced a bill regulating the promulgation of legislative enactments. Senator Vicente Machado moved to ask for information in regard to the political situation in Bahia. This motion, after a speech from Senator Severino Vieira, was rejected. The bill regulating the appointment of public officers was voted in 2nd discussion with amendments. After a speech from Senator Ruy Barbosa, who argued to prove the unconstitutionality of judicial amnesty, the amnesty bill was voted in 3rd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Paul Ramos spoke on the bill for reorganizing the polytechnic school. Deputy Gaspar Drummond moved to begin immediately the discussion of the bill from the Senate on the Sergipe question. The motion was rejected. Deputy Luis de Vasconcelos proposed the tax of 15000 on imported cattle. Deputy Adolpho Gordo offered amendments to the bill on martial law. Deputy Zama offered a motion on the political situation in Bahia. Deputy Vergue de Alencar opposed the motion and said that the situation in that state is perfectly normal. No one, he asserted, pays the slightest attention to Bahia de Geremamo, who is not recognized by the troops, by the local authorities, or by the federal government. All that Bahia asks, he said, is to be let alone. Deputy Augusto de Freitas gave an account of the political events in Bahia and said that the senate of which Barão de Camargay is president, originated in a farce. Four senators met in a room adjoining the governor's office. One of them said:—"I will be president." Two others rejoined:—"Very well, we shall be first and second secretaries." "In that case, gentlemen," said the fourth, "I will be the senate and the galleries. One of the secretaries can read to me the report which I have written and I in the capacity of senate will adopt it and in the capacity of galleries applaud it." This report recognised as senators certain persons who claimed to be elected, and it is over the senate thus organised that Barão de Camargay presides. The President of the republic has received a communication from Barão de Geremamo, president of the real senate of Bahia, communicating that, in the absence of the governor, he has taken charge of the state government and asking for troops for upholding him against the claims of Barão de Camargay, who is supported by the state troops. It is the duty of the President,

... ..

vered into tea plantations. The customs returns show that last year duty was paid on 42,196 lbs. of imported roasted coffee, 115,032 lbs. green coffee beans, 43,475 lbs. ground coffee, and 42,700 lbs. chicory roots. These figures teach a lesson of encouragement to the first practical adventure in coffee growing in the colony for home consumption, without reckoning upon the ultimate benefit of a large export trade."

LOCAL NOTES

—The *Aquidul* arrived at Brest on the 26th inst.

—The British gunboat *Acorn* returned from Cape Frio on the 23d.

—The government has issued an exequatur to Mr. Edward Hammett, as British vice-consul at this port.

—It is announced that the celebrated launch *Lucy* is undergoing repairs and will shortly make its trial trip.

—The German steamer *Paraguan*, which entered this port on Friday, made the trip from Pernambuco in 82 hours.

—Why is the new president of the Banco da Republica called "general"? Is there no civic title good enough for a civilian?

—The British cruiser *Retribution* returned to port yesterday after an extended cruise up and down the coast from Ilha Grande to Cape Frio.

—The 2d assistant delegate of the chief of police has asked for a warrant for the arrest of the celebrated Dr. Antonio—the frequently arrested hotel thief.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* calls attention to the abuse of compelling national guards, who are detained for trifling offenses, to enlist in the regular army.

—It is stated that in the joint committee Deputy Benedito Leite has reported a bill recognising Barão de Gernembo as president of the Bahia state senate.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* criticizes the report that national guards undergoing disciplinary punishments have recently been forced into the service of the regular army.

—One of our morning correspondents very truly observes that Trindade Island is still in the same place, and is still surrounded with water. And why not let it remain so?

—From the 1st to 22nd inst. there were received at the Santa Barbara hospital 245 small-pox patients, of whom 44 were soldiers, 15 policemen, 10 sailors and 176 civilians.

—The many friends of Visconde de Cabo Frio, who has been absent from the foreign office some time on account of illness, will be glad to hear that he is rapidly improving.

—Small-pox is apparently still increasing. There were 15 deaths from it on the 24th and 83 during the week, not including those sent to Juiz de Fora. It is not possible to do something to prevent the spread of contagion?

—Immediately after the promulgation of the general amnesty law, the minister of war issued orders for the release of all officers under arrest, in his department, for causes connected with the revolt of September 6th.

—Last Wednesday José Antonio Villas Bias was arrested for having failed to deposit in a bank in conformity with the order of the competent court, the sum of 42,000\$ belonging to the bankrupt estate of Miranda e Villas Bias.

—Some days ago the department of industry discovered that it owed 260 reis to that of foreign affairs. In order to effect the payment it was necessary to make use of two ministers, several department clerks, a sheet of paper that cost 300 reis and an envelope.

—It must be admitted that the Senate did a good stroke of work on the 24th inst. when it rejected the bill for reinstating the insubordinate cadets of the military school. The services of these young men will be of more value to the country on some coffee plantation or cattle range.

—A Havana telegram of the 25th announces the loss of the Spanish dispatch boat *Cardinal* off the port of Cardenas, Cuba. This is the fourth wreck the Spanish government has suffered since the beginning of the Cuban revolt. It speaks poorly for the skill of the Spanish naval officers.

—On Saturday last the Chamber rejected by a large majority the Senate bill authorizing intervention in Sorgho. The Chamber is willing enough to intervene when such intervention is favorable to Castilhos and other jacobin leaders, but when it is against one of them—well, that makes a difference!

—The minister of finance has transferred to the city government a part of the grounds of the palace of Boa Vista, formerly belonging to the Emperor, for the purpose of being used as a nursery for shade trees. But of what use can a nursery be as long as any man has a right to cut down the trees at pleasure.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* says that not only have no national guards been forced into the regular army with the consent of their officers, but the latter have frequently protested against this violence. It appears, then, at all events, that national guards, against their will, have been enlisted in the regular army.

—It has been argued in São Paulo that the parties taken there for trial on charges of counterfeiting, can not be tried there because the alleged offense was committed in Rio de Janeiro. The attorney-general and chief of police of this capital accordingly had a consultation on the 23d in regard to a trial of the accused in the courts here.

—The Barão de Pedro Afonso sharply condemns the military authorities for their neglect in regard to vaccination. In his opinion the present epidemic of smallpox would have been brought more easily under control, if care had been taken to have the soldiers vaccinated. The proportion of cases in the police and military barracks would seem to confirm this assertion.

—According to a recent inventory there are raw materials for the manufacture of munitions of war at Campinho d'Iporetua in the value of 1,800,000\$. It represents just that amount of money sunk, or lost, in unproductive material. The losses to the treasury through such employments of capital would go far toward relieving the want and distress of which we hear so much.

—Of the 350 cadets who matriculated at the military school in this city on May 1st, 50 were unable to pass their examination, 20 were transferred to the Rio Grande and Cavalry military schools, 60 have obtained leave of absence on account of being attacked with beriberi, and 220 are still attending the school. Those from S. Paulo and Minas have suffered most from beriberi.

—A telegram from Montevideo states that Admiral Custodio de Mello will take passage on the 31st inst. on the steamer *Danube*, which is announced to arrive here on the 5th prox. The admiral's friends are said to be making preparations to give him a cordial reception and it is reported, but probably without foundation, that the Jacobins are preparing for disorderly demonstrations on that occasion.

—There was a derailment at kilometre 43 on the Central on the 24th, which not only interrupted traffic but suspended the transportation of fresh beef from Santa Cruz. In consequence of this our beef supply on the 25th was very limited. The *Jornal* calls attention to the inconvenience of having our municipal slaughter-house so far away, and our beef supply so dependent upon the accidents on a badly managed railway.

—The protocol agreed to between the minister of foreign affairs and the Argentine minister in regard to running the Misiones boundary line in accord with President Cleveland's decision, has been ratified by the Argentine Congress. It is expected that a joint commission will soon be sent to that territory to execute the work. We see that Barão de Gernembo's name is mentioned as chief of the Brazilian commission.

—A wisest has arrived from Rio Grande do Sul with a letter from his bishop asking for donations for a proposed orphan asylum for children who lost their parents during the civil war. This estimable scheme deserves support, but it should be enlarged, since it provides for only a limited number of sufferers. Some provision should be made for the revolutionary soldiers who have been disabled and for families that have been reduced to poverty.

—We are glad to note that the Senate on the 24th promptly rejected the bill sent on from the Chamber reinstating the cadets of the military school for insubordination. There are some experiments which Congress can not afford to try, and the encouragement of insubordination in military schools is one of them. The cadet has no call to meddle in politics, nor to take any part in the paralyzing strife raging outside. He is being educated for a soldier by the government, and it is his first duty to obey orders.

—It was decidedly pointed and significant, that a remark of Deputy Vergueiro (Abeiro) on the 21st inst. in opposing a motion to inquire into the situation in Bahia, he asserted that "no one pays the slightest attention to Barão de Gernembo, who is not recognized by the troops, by the local authorities, or by the federal government." The people, of course, count for nothing! The troops and the office holders are the only parties concerned. These are the men who run the country, who determine its lot, who decide all matters in dispute.

—The residents of Larangeiras are complaining of the slow progress which the paving authorities are making in relaying the pavements along the tram line in that suburb. The complaint, it should be said, is even more general, for delayed and neglected work of this character is to be found in every part of the city. The gas company is putting in new street-lamps, and wherever it is done the pavement is taken up and remains open sometimes for two or three months. The municipal police does not allow the companies, or any private person, to relay the paving stones taken up (apparently to protect certain contractors), and the result is that the streets are always in the worst condition.

—The *Jornal* of the 24th called attention of the police to a poor woman who had been accustomed to sit in a doorway in the Gonçalves Dias with a sleeping child in her arms, and ask alms from those passing. The *Jornal* thought the unbroken sleep of the child was unusual. In a more general sense there is nothing deserving attention in the custom of permitting beggars to solicit alms in the public streets? Many of them are so hideous and revolting that they ought to be kept out of sight. Vice and misfortune usually bring these poor creatures to this condition, but with many it is a mercenary occupation which deserves rigid repression. If charity is deserved let it be dispensed by the state, and let the cost be borne by the whole population. There is no need of having these wrecks of humanity constantly before our eyes.

—We are informed that on All-Souls' Day committees of ladies will visit the islands and the places on the mainland in which lie buried the bodies of the revolutionists who were barbarously murdered after falling into the hands of the government forces. We believe that it is the intention of the ladies to cause, as soon as funds for this purpose are obtained, the remains of these victims of savage and unfeeling cruelty to be removed to the grounds of the Paqueira cemetery, in which were interred the bodies of the men who were killed in battle and died of wounds and disease during the revolution. We trust that the ladies will succeed in accomplishing this humane and praiseworthy object. It is probable that the brutal and dastardly crimes perpetrated under the cover of martial law will never receive proper legal punishment, and it is consequently to be hoped, for the sake of the future welfare of the country, that people will in every possible way display their abhorrence of those crimes and their sympathy for the victims. The daily papers publish a list of places to which ladies wishing to take part in this meritorious work may send their names and addresses.

—It appears that the agitation in Congress over the cadets expelled from the military school was merely a waste of time, since several months ago the government had decided to readmit those cadets, of whom 108 are already at the school and 300 have petitioned for readmittance. The government has asked for information in regard to the conduct of such of these cadets as are serving in the army, and at next year's matriculation they will have preference over all other applicants for admittance into the school.

NAVAL COURT.

A naval court was held at the British consulate-general on the 26th inst. to inquire into the loss of the British barque *Glendora*, of Port Glasgow, on the Tiamanahy coast on the 11th ult.

The court was composed of Wm. Geo. Wagstaff, consul-general and president, Lieut. A. P. Davidson, R. N., of H. M. S. *Acorn*, J. P. Gruzelier, master of ship *North Star*, and George S. Gracie, master of ship *Falkland*, members.

The master, James Porter, and the first mate, Chas. W. Walker, were exonerated from all blame, but the second mate, George Spengler, was censured for not calling the master when the wind shifted. It appears that the second mate was in charge of the vessel when she stranded. The casualty is partly attributed to a strong north-westerly current which had been setting in two or three days previously.

The vessel was bonded from Hamburg to Los Angeles, Cal., with a cargo of cement.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The electric light plant at Macéio is furnished by the Ilheus Co.

—The winter has been very favorable in the northern states, owing to the abundant rains.

—The steamer *Porto Alegre* arrived Wednesday from Newcastle, where it had undergone thorough repairs.

—There were 7,395 immigrant arrivals at this port during the month of September, of which 4,998 came from Genoa, Italy.

—The state government of Rio Grande do Norte has been empowered to contract for the establishment of paper and flour mills.

—The municipal chamber of Manaus has contracted for supplying the market of that city with beef at 15500 per kilo. The contract is for two years.

—At the beginning of next month the Largo de S. Francisco de Paula and Praça de Constituição will be lighted, as an experiment, with the Welsbach incandescent light.

—The Jarilho Botânico company has been condemned in the court of appeals on an action brought by the gas company because it lighted the Theatro Lyrico with electricity.

—In view of the loss of the fresh beef intended for this city on Friday, the *Jornal do Commercio* recommends the establishment of refrigerating depots, where fresh meat may be kept in stock.

—The municipal council of Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, has fixed the prices of fresh beef at 800 reis per kilo without bone, and 600 reis with bone. The prices of fish are fixed at 600, 500 and 320 reis per kilo.

—An inter-state exposition will be opened in Pará on the 16th prox., the states of Amazonas, Pará, Maranhão, Piauí and Ceará being represented. An exhibition of the products of these states ought to be highly interesting.

—During November it is expected that the Nord-deutscher Lloyd Bremen will send three large steamers here with emigrants. It is certainly a mistake to bring them so late in the cool season, unless they are destined for the southern states.

—The directors of the London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 10s. per share, free of income-tax, for the half-year ended July 31 last, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable on and after the 15th inst.

—The work on the exhibition building on Largo da Lapa is progressing rapidly, and we shall soon have the gilded letters of our new enslavement in place. As this exposition is designed solely to secure tariff protection, the public will have a profound interest in its success.

—A contributor to the *Jornal do Commercio* on Saturday says that the public works on the Rua das Laranjeiras have received no pay for over four months. No wonder the work is progressing so slowly. If the city treats its employees in this manner, it can never expect good work.

—Among the arrivals from Montevideo on Saturday last, per French packet, were the following revolutionary leaders: Barão Piragibe, Pinto de Sá, Franco, Damasio, Vinhas and Dr. Seabra. It is announced that Custodio de Mello will come up on the *Danube*, which leaves Buenos Aires on the 31st inst.

—We are glad to note that the minister of interior and justice has approved the regulations drawn up for the new printing-office mounted by the general bureau of statistics. As this bureau never by any chance provides us with statistics, it may be assumed that the management of its printing-office will involve no great difficulties.

—Telegrams from Pará announce the return there of Mr. Reid and the engineers of the survey for the Amazon cable. The latter have left for Europe to bring out the cable, which is now nearly completed. It is designed to lay the cable in December, so that by January 1st Manaus will be in telegraphic communication with the outside world.

—The municipal council has passed an ordinance, which has been sanctioned by the prefect, imposing a fine of 200000 on every business house found selling prohibited games. For a second offense, the license of the house will be cancelled. In case of establishments keeping open until 1 a. m., the license will be cancelled whenever disturbances occur, provided they become habitual.

—It may seem incomprehensible, but we should like to invite Senator Gomes de Castro's attention to the fact that lawsuits are an important factor in the development of a people, and should therefore be encouraged, rather than taxed. If a man feels that his rights and privileges have been restricted, he should be encouraged to bring the matter before the courts. Some of our most precious rights have been secured in this way.

—The representative of the South American Cable Co. has petitioned the director of telegraphs for a wire on the state line between Pernambuco and the southern frontier, to facilitate the transmission of messages to this capital and the River Plate. He also asks for a subvention, or guarantee of interest on the capital employed in the cable. The director promises to expedite messages over the land lines, but declines to grant an exclusive wire.

—A special meeting of the shareholders of the St. John del Rey Mining Company, Limited, is called for the 31st inst. for the purpose of authorising the creation and issue of ordinary shares at par to the extent of one-fourth of the existing ordinary share capital, in order to provide accommodation for native and foreign labor, as well as dwellings for the English mechanics and for the officers, and to meet further expenditure for machinery to deepen the shaft, sink in the hole, etc. The money so raised will also enable the directors to pay off the liabilities of the company in Brazil, and to meet the short-dated bonds that fall due in 1896.

—Financial News, Oct. 3.

—The President of the United States has placed a large part of the consular service of that country under civil service rules. This is an important and praiseworthy step, and will go far towards improving the service. Something more than one-half of the consular appointments will fall under this change. Henceforth all applicants will have to pass examinations, which will cover: General education, including knowledge of languages, business training and experience; the country in which the consular or commercial agent is to reside; its government, chief magistrate, geographical features, etc.; commercial intercourse and relations with the United States; the exequatur, its nature and use; functions of a consul or commercial agent as compared with those of vice-consul or consular agent, minister or ambassador; United States merchant vessels in foreign ports, etc.; diplomatic, judicial and commercial functions, consular regulations, etc.

—In addition to the unavoidable delays and expenses attending the dispatch of merchandise in this port, there are many others which are avoidable as well as condemnable. An instance of this came under our notice the past week. One of the steamers of a certain New York line came up from the River Plate, bringing produce for this port. She called at Santos and waited there some time for coffee for New York, to the prejudice of her Rio cargo. To all applications for information as to the state of arrival here, no definite response was given, as we know from personal experience. Finally we were advised that the steamer would arrive Tuesday, and yet on Monday morning a stevedore came in to let us know that the steamer was in, would discharge into lighters (contrary to our expectations) and to offer his services. A large consignment of maize, which was to have been landed on the quay, was evidently the object of this arrangement. As everyone knows the return commissions, etc., connected with the lighter service of this port are not inconsiderable, and the consignee and merchant are not infrequently sacrificed through them. In order to make business for the stevedores the consignee of the maize on this steamer had an unexpected expense of about 3,000\$ to meet, and we had a similar, though smaller, item of expense on a press received from Buenos Aires. Shippers will of course soon learn to avoid the steamship lines which thus sacrifice their customers.

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Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court chambers, yesterday, heard an application made by Howard Van Sinderen, for the appointment of a referee to pass upon the accounts of Henry Winthrop Gray as receiver of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company. Counsel said that the company failed in 1893. Its assets were, it is said, about \$2,500, while its liabilities were more than \$1,000,000. The only asset which the receiver had been able to impound was a subsidy of \$5,000 for carrying the United States mails. Claims had only been filed by creditors for \$180,000. Decision was reserved.—N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—Several municipalities in São Paulo have lately been making deposits in the state treasury toward securing new water works.

—The September receipts of the Manaus custom-house amounted to 199,349\$303, against 277,041\$709 in the same month of last year.

—During the quarter ended September 30th the customs receipts at Ceará were 1,134,544\$599, against 844,218\$433 in the corresponding quarter of 1894.

—The reported loans in Europe for the states of São Paulo and Minas Geraes, as reported by the *Jornal's* correspondent, are not materializing very rapidly.

—The Amazonas state budget for 1895-96 fixes the receipts and expenditures at 8,400,400\$. In the latter the sum of 3,919,000\$ is appropriated for the conclusion of certain public works.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* has been informed that the money in the treasury amounts at present to 25,000,000\$000. Don't tell the Jacobins, or they will be trying to get possession of the government again.

—Another supplementary credit was asked for yesterday, viz.:—Rs. 5,522,847\$682 for the payment of a debt owing to the state of São Paulo on account of taxes collected from various sources since July 14, 1891, which belong to that state.

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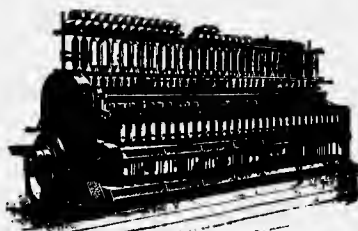
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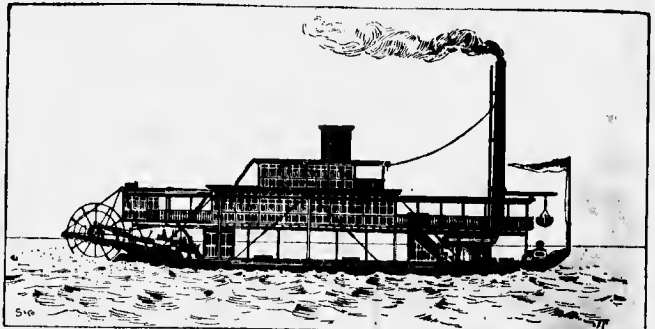
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